

## Sadat: Hussein agrees to initiative

**YORK** — Egyptian President Sadat said on Tuesday night Jordan's King Hussein "agrees to initiative" in the Middle East, said this in an exclusive interview broadcast on Public Television's "MacNeil/Lehrer" program.

It is believed to be Sadat's first comment on Jordan's position in current negotiations, and the indication of official Jordanian support for the Egyptian initiative.

Sadat said the vocal opposition to the Egyptian peace initiative by the Syrian Ba'ath Party was "a party in a bad and looked at a vicious," Sadat said, adding "I thought the Ba'ath Party was supported by 'two per cent' of the Syrian people. 'Ninety-eight per cent' behind me."

His remarks were made in an interview with Israeli political commentator Rabin, which was videotaped a week ago at Sadat's villa outside Jerusalem. It was aired as a special of the "MacNeil/Lehrer" program.

Egyptian President also discussed the position on Arab-Israeli peace talks with several other Middle East leaders, including Libya's Colonel

Muammar Gaddafi, whom Sadat described as "a mental case."

"I never attach any importance to what he says," Sadat said of Gaddafi. "He is the joke of the Arab world."

President Sadat described a conversation he had with Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in which he asked Ceausescu about Premier Begin, whom the Rumanian President had recently met. "I asked him, 'Is Begin genuine for peace?' and 'Is he strong enough?'" According to Sadat, Ceausescu replied, "Yes, the man is genuine. The man is strong enough to make the decision."

"When I was sure of this, I started making my calculations," Sadat said.

"With Rabin, it was different," Sadat said. "He proved he is not a strong leader. He was hesitant."

Meanwhile, in Cairo, Sadat yesterday repeated his opposition to the continued presence of Israeli troops on the West Bank.

Asked after a joint press conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to comment on Begin's statement yesterday that Israeli forces must remain on the West Bank, Sadat said: "Egypt is against the presence of Israeli forces on the West Bank."

Sadat also said: "It is for Premier Begin to tell his people to re-evaluate

the whole situation," adding, "especially after my visit to Jerusalem and his visit to Imbailiya which have really built new facts in the area and new conceptions and approaches to the whole problem."

Sadat also said he had told Schmidt that "war now is unthinkable."

Schmidt said he shared Sadat's optimism that the initiative would lead to a comprehensive settlement.

The West German chancellor announced widened financial backing for Sadat and called for hardline Arabs and the Soviet Union to join Sadat's peace moves with Israel.

"I believe that a meeting of all parties involved in the conflict is really necessary," Schmidt said, adding: "A stable peace settlement is hardly possible without the assistance of the two superpowers." (JTA, Reuters, UPI)

## Jordan: Begin's plan is simply ridiculous

**AMMAN** (Reuters). — Jordanian officials said last night they considered unacceptable and ridiculous the peace plan announced by Prime Minister Begin.

They said, "The plan is ridiculous and we doubt if any country in the world would even entertain the whole plan seriously."

## S. keeping its eyes on Dayan

**By WOLF BLITZER**  
Staff Writer

**NOTON** — U.S. officials, led by Foreign Minister Dayan's success to date in easing secret contacts with foreign leaders with whom does not maintain diplomatic relations, are closely watching the minister's travel plans.

It is reported that Dayan's trip to Iran was seen here as part of an effort to involve the Shah actively in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Dayan is due to leave to an overseas tour which will include Iran on Saturday. During his trip, he will be in contact with Iranian officials who were last in contact with Dayan in 1976.

Dayan's trip to Iran is being watched closely by U.S. officials, who are not pleased by Prime Minister Begin's continuing efforts to convey the impression that the U.S. has endorsed Israel's latest peace plan offer to Egypt.

While officials are reluctant to say anything in public that might be interpreted as criticism of Begin, they are leaving no doubt in private that they are watching Dayan's trip with great interest.

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said yesterday that Secretary of State Vance has not yet received a "formal" invitation from Egypt and Israel to attend the bilateral political committee talks in Jerusalem, starting January 15. But officials have indicated that this was merely a formality and that, once the invitation was sent, Vance would announce his participation in the talks.

Still unclear is how long the secretary will stay in Jerusalem for the discussions. The State Department is saying at this stage only that Vance will be "helpful and supportive" of the peace process.

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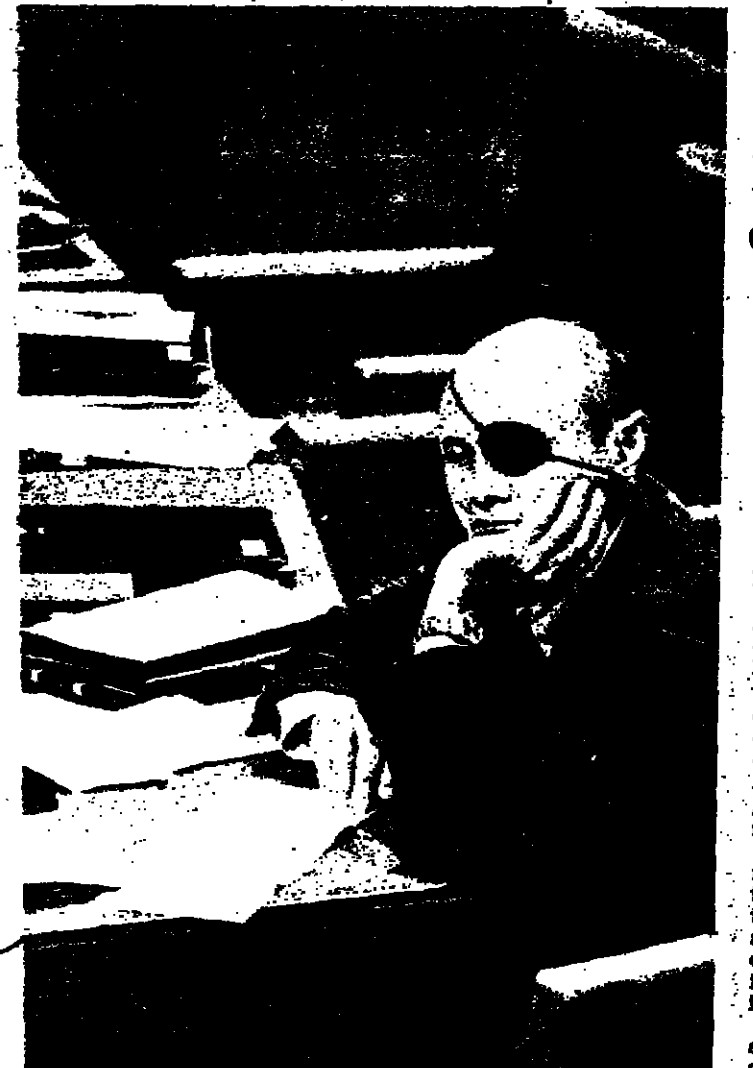
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Officials here, initially aroused by Begin's upbeat remarks following his talks in Washington earlier this month with Carter, were angered again yesterday during the Prime Minister's Knesset address, when Begin again gave the impression that the U.S. supports Israel's ideas.

Officials here said that the U.S. regards the Israeli proposals as "constructive" and a significant shift in Israeli thinking. But they maintain that Israel will still have to offer further concessions before Egypt and the other Arab states can "realistically" be expected to reach an agreement with Israel.

The administration last week urged Begin to repackage his proposal before formally submitting it to Sadat. Apparently, Washington wanted Israel to stop short of going into so many specific details in its proposal, preferring to see such controversial matters left ambiguous at this stage. But Begin, while making his "realistic" appeal to the plan, left it largely intact.

Despite these differences, however, U.S. officials here seem pleased with the progress that was made in Imbailiya and with the announcement that Israel and Egypt were setting up two ministerial committees on political and military matters.



**BEFORE THE STORM** — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at a table during yesterday's marathon 11½-hour debate. He sat speaker before Premier Begin summed up and he caused a stir with his remarks about using force to prevent an independent statehood once autonomy was introduced in the territories. (Ben-Ami, Saphot)

## Dayan mum on his disappearance

**Jerusalem Post Staff**

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday declined to reveal where he had spent the previous day, despite an afternoon newspaper report that he had gone to Iran to brief the Shah on the Imbailiya talks.

Earlier, The Jerusalem Post cited reports that Dayan had been seeking the good offices of the Shah, although it did not say he had actually traveled to Iran.

Dayan also instructed his spokesmen and aides to be as uninformative as possible.

Thus the guessing game continued, with the Shah and Jordan's King Hussein considered by pundits the two likeliest persons whom Dayan would have sought to meet. The Shah and Hussein are due to meet in Teheran over the weekend — together with U.S. President Carter — and the Israel-Egypt negotiations are certain to feature prominently in their discussions.

One theory to explain Dayan's mysterious absence from the country is that he went to ask the Shah to persuade Hussein — or, alternatively, to persuade Hussein directly — to join in the peace-making process, thus easing Sadat's isolation in the Arab world.

In Teheran, yesterday, a spokesman for the Imperial Palace denied that Dayan had secretly visited there. "There is nothing that we know of," he said.

## Hardline Arabs said planning new summit

**BEIRUT** (UPI). — Hardline Arab leaders yesterday were reported to be preparing a second summit meeting to draw up plans for thwarting Egyptian peace moves.

The left-wing newspapers "Al-Safir" and "Al-Kifah al-Arabi" said the summit of hardliners would occur in Algiers on January 8, preceded by preparations at the ministerial level on January 5. "Al-Anwar," a conservative Beirut newspaper with good contacts in Saudi Arabia, said that there were also signs of increasing strain in Egyptian-Saudi relations although authorities in Riyadh have not openly criticized President Sadat.

## Tito meets Arafat

**BELGRADE** (UPI). — President Josip Broz Tito met with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat yesterday and urged that the PLO coordinate on Middle East peace efforts with the Arab states.

Arafat flew from Belgrade to Brioni Island in the northern Adriatic for what the national news agency, Tanjug, described as a "long, friendly talk" with Tito.



Premier Begin at the Knesset podium yesterday. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

## 64:8 after 11½ hour debate

**Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter**

The vote on the Government statement finally came at 9:27 p.m., approximately 11½ hours after the start of the session, which was broadcast and televised in its entirety.

The result: 64 in favour, eight against and 40 abstaining.

Party barriers toppled except for the Alignment, where no one voted to back the Government. Three Alignment members had originally announced they would back Begin. But in a "change of heart" statement issued to reporters moments after the vote, Yosef Sarid, Menachem Hacohen and Uri Baran announced they had decided to abstain after hearing Foreign Minister Dayan's suggestion for possible deployment of troops to curtail establishment of a separate state by Gazans who opt for neither Israel nor Jordanian citizenship.

Shulamit Aloni joined them in this turnaround, and she too abstained rather than vote for the Begin peace proposal.

Voting against the government statement were all five Likud members, Haim Druckman of the NRP, and Genua Cohen and Moshe Shamir of the Likud.

Abstaining — besides the Alignment and Shelli — were Yehuda Ben-Meir, Avraham Avtavi and Sarah Stern of the NRP, Kalman Kahana (Poale Aguda), Pessah Grupper, Yigal Cohen and Michael Dalkels of Likud, Binyamin Halevi of DMC.

One of the two Shelli members, Arye Elav, had wanted to vote with the government, but he bowed to party discipline and abstained.

## Begin cultivating Sadat's 'instinct'

**By DAVID LANDAU**  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Premier Begin "is trying to encourage Sadat to follow his own healthy political instincts once again" instead of heeding the hardline advice of his Foreign Ministry officials. This is the reason, top sources close to Begin explained yesterday, that Sadat himself has out three times in his Knesset speech yesterday against "the men of routine thinking in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry," warning them that Israel could not be pressured into further concessions.

But other government sources question the tactical wisdom of the premier's public effort to open a gulf between Sadat and his professional diplomats. Nor do these sources accept the assessment that Sadat is hardening his position, or that he is less determined than they eventually to achieve an independent Palestinian state.

These varying assessments may have been at the root of the marked difference of tone between Begin and Dayan in their public statements after Imbailiya. Begin radiated optimism, while the foreign minister stressed the problems and difficulties that were obstructing progress.

The sources close to Begin believe that Israel and Egypt would have reached a "joint declaration of principles" at Imbailiya, as had been hoped and intended, if not for the hardline intervention at a crucial moment of Ezzat Abdul-Maguid and other Egyptian Foreign Ministry men, who drew Sadat away from a compromise on the Palestinian clause of the declaration.

Maguid, Egypt's ambassador to the UN, led the Egyptian delegation at the Cairo conference. The sources close to Begin single him out as the toughest negotiator in the Egyptian team at Imbailiya. They also point a finger at the new foreign minister, Mohammed Kamel, as another hardliner whose advice had a stiffening effect on Sadat.

They say that during the Sunday-night working session Sadat and Begin had stepped outside to discuss privately the Palestinian obstacle and had returned with a formulation that would have been acceptable to both sides. It spoke of "a just solu-

tion to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs." But the Egyptian diplomats, led by Maguid, immediately attacked this formula as "unacceptable to Egypt." They insisted that the declaration speak of "self-determination" for the Palestinians.

As a result, Egypt eventually rejected the formula, and instead adopted a declaration of "self-determination" for the Palestinians.

The "joint declaration," had it materialized, would have referred to Sadat's "historic visit" to Jerusalem and to the "reception accorded him" here. It would have defined the overall aim of the parties as the conclusion of "peace treaties," and would have spelled out the principles laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 242 as the agreed bases for their negotiations. (Most of these points had been hammered out during the preceding fortnight by the "legal working group" of the Cairo conference.)

"Incredible — but true," was how one Israeli participant at the Imbailiya talks described the spectacle of diplomat Maguid taking issue with his president, in front of the Israeli team, and eventually shifting him from his declared position.

The sources close to Begin recalled yesterday that Sadat himself has admitted several times that he ignored or overruled his professional advisers when he decided to visit Jerusalem. Premier Begin, the sources explained, was now seeking to persuade Sadat to continue to rely on his own understanding of his people's desires, and once again to overrule his professional advisers, who are primarily concerned with the inter-Arab effects of his actions.

Other government sources, however, wonder whether the "incredible" incident at the Imbailiya talks was not staged — or at least connived at — by Sadat, so that he might appear in the eyes of the Israeli side as a leader inclined to moderation but forced to take account of some tougher voices within his ruling establishment.

These sources say they cannot believe that Sadat would allow himself to be constrained by the mandarins of his Foreign Ministry who are, after all, men unknown to the vast majority of his people.

## Settlers demonstrate outside Knesset

More than 1,000 settlers from the administered territories demonstrated outside the Knesset yesterday against Prime Minister Menachem Begin's peace plan.

"If the choice is Begin or the Land of Israel," we'll choose the homeland," was one of the cries raised by the demonstrators in the park opposite the Knesset, where Begin's plan was being debated. Police reinforcements were on hand, but neither they nor the Knesset guards were required: the demonstration remained orderly.

Most of the demonstrators — their numbers peaked at about 1,200 in mid-afternoon — were vehemently opposed to those portions of Begin's plan that threatened to place their

settlements under non-Israeli rule. There was a small group of settlers who expressed support for the plan, but they were outnumbered by those who declared their intention to use force if necessary to oppose any attempt to implement it.

Several Knesset members went up to the demonstrators, including Genua Cohen of the Likud, who promised to defend the settlers both in the Knesset and in her own party.

Although most of the demonstrators dispersed peacefully when night fell, some 25 or 30 remained behind and began dancing and singing in the street outside the Knesset. Police and Knesset guards tried to remove them, but they resisted and had to be dragged away forcibly. No arrests were reported.

## Israel denies raid into Lebanon

**Jerusalem Post Staff**

**BEIRUT** — An Israeli patrol crossed into the south Lebanon border village of Shebaa early yesterday on a routine search operation, leftist sources said.

The Israeli army spokesman's office last night flatly denied that an incursion had taken place.

The patrol, consisting of 50 Israeli soldiers, took positions in and around the village 8 km. from the frontier and searched dozens of homes before withdrawing, the Lebanese leftist sources said.

One report said the Israelis arrested a Lebanese army lieutenant who was on home leave in Shebaa and took him to Israel.

It was reported that some 60 persons were searched and questioned; but only the lieutenant was detained, the sources said.

Local villagers did not resist the Israelis and there was no violence, they said.

# Begin's peace plan wins large majority

**By ASHER WALLFISH**  
Jerusalem Post Knesset Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin got solid parliamentary backing for Israel's peace proposals last night, when the Knesset approved them after nearly 12 hours in session, by 64 votes against eight. There were 40 abstentions. The keynote of Begin's statement, in which he detailed the plan he had presented to President Sadat in Imbailiya on Sunday, was that the ball was now in Egypt's court, where the negotiating process was concerned.

Making a Government statement to lead off the Knesset debate on the peace proposals which Israel has put to Egypt, Premier Begin said: "We did our share. Now it's up to the other side to speak. For the sake of peace, we have assumed a grave responsibility, and considerable risks."

He warned against possible error on the part of "Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials who think along routine lines" and who might believe they could mobilize international pressure against Israel to accept the impossible.

If such pressure were exerted, the Premier said, it would be fruitless, because Israel was accustomed to withstanding pressures. However, there would be no pressure, he believed, because "very serious people" in the West had approved the proposals.

He listed figures in the U.S. Administration, Congress and Jewish community who have praised Israel's plan, noting that he had also briefed Britain and France.

On the domestic scene, Begin said, he was engaged in a painful argument with some of his best friends. Because of past, shared tribulations, he said, they would always remain his friends.

"But we have no alternative," he added. "One has to accept responsibility with the degree of civic courage without which political decisions are impossible. I have no doubts that the Government's way is the only way which will make negotiations and a peace agreement possible."

The Prime Minister said the administrative autonomy plan for the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza would have no meaning if Israel did not maintain responsibility for law, order and security there. IDF soldiers would have to be stationed in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Were it ever proposed that Israel withdraw its forces, and let the PLO take over the Gaza Strip, Begin would never entertain such an idea for one single moment. But that is what would happen if Israel pulled out.

The PLO wants to finish off Egypt's President Sadat with a single bullet, as Jordan's King Abdullah was finished off at the El Akasa mosque, he warned.

"Anybody who wants an agreement with us will have to accept our terms," Begin said. "We will not give up Judea, Samaria and Gaza, along with other security arrangements," he said.

Premier Begin explained that while Israel would not shelve its claim to sovereignty over Eretz Yisrael, it was ready to leave the question of sovereignty open. Internationally, this was considered to be fair, he said.

After listing the 26 points of Israel's proposals for self-rule in Judea and Samaria, which would be

mid-evening, speakers droned on before a nearly empty chamber.

Although the topic — Israel's peace and withdrawal plans — were potentially charged with emotion and high drama, the debate was generally lackluster.

Members quit the dining room and came into the chamber to speak — not because they had hopes of convincing their colleagues that the peace proposals were right or wrong, but merely to go on record. The moment they ended their speech, it was back to the coffee and cakes and gossip.

One MK in two, not counting (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

## Peres urges turning attention to Jordan

**By ABRAHAM SHITZER**  
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

If Israel rejects the Palestine Liberation Organization, it must turn to Jordan as the alternative — the leader of the opposition, Shimon Peres, said in the Knesset yesterday as he launched the debate on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's statement on Israel's peace plan.

With nearly 50 speakers taking the rostrum, it was one of the longest debates ever held in the Knesset. The chamber was packed full, and the cabinet table occupied, while Premier Begin, Peres, and the next one or two MKs spoke. Subsequently, hour after hour, from before noon till

mid-evening, speakers droned on before a nearly empty chamber.

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One MK in two, not counting (Continued on page 2, col. 4)



## The cheering has diminished...

...in Cairo, writes Hersh Goodman, just returned from the Egyptian capital. He found a marked change in the attitude of Egyptian crowds, while individual Egyptians remain warm and friendly, in the aftermath of the Imbailiya summit.

While Israel and Egypt negotiate, the other Arabs stay on the sidelines. Daniel Dishon examines developments after the Sadat visit to Jerusalem.

The man who tried to start a shark-fishing industry in Sinai, Victor Perry, presents his view as why it ran afoul.

What's wrong with Kipat Holim? Macabee Dean gives a diagnosis. A 24-year-old Kishon work is a box-office hit at Habimah. Mendel Kohnsky saw the show, and wasn't very impressed.

The works of Jules Pascin currently are on show at the ICA Museum. Meir Rousen looks at the artist, his works, and his

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**THE WEATHER**

Forecast: Intermittent rain in the morning, becoming partly cloudy during the day.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	55	5-13	14
Golan	58	6-12	13
Nahariya	55	10-17	17
Safed	55	8-9	10
Raifa Port	75	10-16	17
Tiberias	55	8-15	15
Nazareth	51	8-14	15
Afula	51	8-17	17
Shomron	46	8-14	15
Tel Aviv	50	10-17	18
B-G Airport	54	11-18	19
Jericho	55	8-15	15
Qana	50	10-17	18
Beersheba	42	8-16	17
Eilat	72	7-20	21
Tiran Straits	39	10-20	21

**SOCIAL & PERSONAL**

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shatzman and Labour Party Chairman Ahimor Peres.

The President also received a delegation of the Council of Oriental Communities of the Mapam Central Committee, which discussed with him the problem of poverty in Israel.

Prof. Samuel Noah Kramer of the University of Pennsylvania was yesterday awarded a Hebrew University honorary fellowship in recognition of his work in the field of Sumerian language, history and mythology, and on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Prof. Kramer is now a visiting professor in the Hebrew University's Department of Assyriology.

Simha Schwartz was confirmed as city engineer yesterday by the Haifa Municipal Council. Tova Bendov has been appointed head of the Municipal Education Department.

**Man jailed for forging cheques totalling IL1m.**

**BEERSHEBA (Itm).** — A local man was sentenced to four years in jail and fined IL200,000 for forging some 70 cheques, for a sum totalling almost IL1m.

Shimon Kimche, 30, who managed the local branch of the Electrica electrical appliances company from 1973 until the beginning of this year, had a previous criminal conviction. The prosecution noted that this should have served as a lesson to Kimche, and asked for a five-year sentence and an appropriate fine.

Judge Herzl Ashkenazi agreed that a stiff punishment was in order, noting that it should serve as a warning to all potential "white-collar criminals."

Kimche has been held in custody since April, and the time he has already served will be deducted from his sentence.

**Ring stolen from dead woman in hospital**

A theft described by Jerusalem police as one of the most despicable they have encountered in some time occurred in Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital on Tuesday night.

A resident of the San Martin cottages complained to police that his mother's wedding ring had been removed from her finger shortly after she died at the hospital. He said the diamond-studded ring was worth about IL5,500.

In view of the gravity of the case, the special tasks unit of the Jerusalem police has begun a vigorous investigation, police sources said. (Itm)

We are distressed to announce the passing of my husband, our father

**Dr. DAVID KUSELEWITZ**

The funeral will take place today, Thursday, December 29, at 2.00 p.m. at Eretz Haim Cemetery, near Hartuv junction.

Transportation provided at 1.15 p.m. from Binnyel Ha'ozma, Jerusalem.

Shoshana Kuselewitz  
Gail and Joel Katz (Port Washington, N.Y.)  
Ruth and Beaven Rodod

Heartfelt condolences to Shoshana Kuselewitz and the children, Gail and Ruth, on the passing of her husband, their father, our dearly beloved friend

**DAVID**

Shoshana and Elazar Geelmaan  
Frieda and Mordechai Sochen  
Rachel and Yitzhak Sorel (Los Angeles)

Our deepest sympathy to Walter Ferguson on the death of his

**FATHER**

Colleagues in the Zoology Department  
Tel Aviv University

To all relatives and friends  
The funeral rites for

**Dr. ABDULLAH LUTFIAH GHANAM**

Colleagues in the Zoology Department  
Tel Aviv University

consists of a series of lectures after a heart attack, will take place at Beit-ha-olam, Tel Aviv, on January 2, at 2 p.m.

scuba-diving and snorkeling paid at the deceased's house, Beit-ein, and some very expensive shops.

**Moshavniks threaten force to stop pullback**

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Settlement leaders yesterday threatened force to prevent the government from pulling the IDF out of Sinai and introducing an autonomous Arab administration in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Arik Nehamkin, who heads the committee of the various moshav and farm organizations, told a press conference here they will start their campaign with a mass rally in Sadot, in the Rafiah district, on Sunday. They also want to meet the Prime Minister and the ministers of foreign affairs, defence and agriculture.

"We'll create a big fuss and they'll have to think it over. Begin doesn't understand what's going on. Somebody has lost his head," Nehamkin told *The Jerusalem Post*.

However, should these protests fail, "We will not hesitate to block roads and hold protest demonstrations even including violence," he said. Asked whether violence could be expected, he said, "I'm not saying no. I view this as practically a matter of life and death."

Yitzhak Bar-Levav, who leads the moshavim of Ha'oved Hazioni, suggested immediate settlement of sites the government has approved. This should serve as a demonstration of support for the 20 moshavim and 90 other settlements in the administered territories, he said.

The press conference was attended by representatives of the Farmers Federation, the Moshav Movement and the moshavim affiliated with Herut, Hapoel Hamizrahi (the National Religious Party) and Poalei Agudat Yisrael. Some 130,000 people who account for 4 per cent of Israel's population, live in 350 moshavim and moshavot throughout the country.

"We'll take all possible steps to prevent an upheaval (in the settlements) movement out of them, or — God forbid — a situation where settlements find themselves outside the boundaries of the state," Nehamkin declared. "Our formula is clear and simple: the settlements will continue to grow and prosper within Israel boundaries," he added.

**Shawwa wants state, UN force in areas**

**By EVI ARENSTEIN**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Mayor Rashad Shawwa suggested last night that UN forces, "with proper guarantees, could supervise the West Bank and Gaza Strip after a full Israeli withdrawal."

Speaking with *The Jerusalem Post* in an informal discussion in his Gaza home, Shawwa said that, in his opinion, the main point of contention between Egypt and Israel is Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence on an Israeli military presence in the area to ensure Israeli security after autonomy is granted. He believed a UN force could bridge the gap.

Shawwa said that international guarantees, through either the U.S. or England, would also be acceptable to him. He said he hoped such forces would satisfy Israel's need for security and, at the same time, fulfil his wish for a withdrawal of Israeli troops.

**Bach describes convicted Dutch terrorist as 'enemy of humanity'**

State attorney Gabriel Bach yesterday described Ludvina Janssen, the Dutch woman sentenced to six years for entering Israel on a mission for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, as an "enemy of humanity who deserves a severe punishment."

Bach was lodging an appeal before the Supreme Court against the sentence of Janssen's sentence, and against the fact that she had been acquitted by the Tel Aviv District Court of working for a foreign agent. The state attorney argued that a more logical interpretation should be given to the definition of "foreign agent" in law.

Felicja Langer, appealing on behalf of Janssen against the severity of the sentence, argued that her client was "sick, neurotic and characterless," and asked that the court show clemency. She also asked that the Supreme Court uphold the District Court's ruling that the PFLP, as an organization and not a state, could not operate "foreign agents."

Although she was absolved of the "foreign agent" charge, Janssen was convicted on two other charges — endangering the security of the state, and aiding and abetting a hostile organization.

The court will hand down its ruling at a later date. (Itm)

**PRIVATE CITIZENS** with licences own 120,000 guns, and security companies own 35,000, the Interior Ministry's license department told MKs yesterday. A bill to require certification of mental health for obtaining a gun licence is under consideration by the Knesset Interior Committee.

Heartfelt condolences to

**RALPH BURKA**  
Director of the Israel Industries Advisory Co. Ltd.

on the passing of his

**MOTHER**

from his friends and colleagues at the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation and the British Olim Society Ltd.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

**Dr. ELIYAHU FROHLICH**

The funeral will leave from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour at 11 a.m. on Friday, December 30, 1977.

The Bereaved Family

On the "shloshim" of the death of our dear

**DR. ERWIN ZVI GOLDMANN**

the unveiling of the tombstone will take place on January 1, 1978, at the Savoyon cemetery, at 3.30 p.m.

We wish to thank all those who expressed condolences in writing and in person.

His daughter, Ayala Fedot and Family



The placard behind the barbed wire at a demonstration outside the Knesset yesterday reads: "Israel abandoned for a Nobel Peace Prize." Begin scornfully rejected the allegation in his Knesset reply. (Ben-Ami, Sunphoto)

**PERES URGES TURNING ATTENTION TO JORDAN**

(Continued from Page One)

ministers, took the rostrum.

Peres, whose speech followed Begin's, said:

"The advantages in turning our attention to Jordan are clear. It affords us the possibility of planning the security of Israel and the Gaza district without and without withdrawal from within. Taking up the Jordan prerogative would also place the problem of the PLO in the hands of the Jordanians... and they have shown they are capable of handling the PLO."

According to Peres, Israel's favouring of Jordan (rather than pressing for the West Bank self-rule idea) would ease the way for mapping final borders — based on the security needs of all concerned — including territorial compromise.

Peres insisted Israel should seek such a Jordanian role "even if this approach may not be acceptable to the King of Jordan at this moment."

In a gibe at Begin, Peres added: "You have apparently adopted some of our ideas. We said the groundwork for the Geneva conference should be laid at some preliminary meeting, and you have done so. We recommended that Israel's position be coordinated first with the Americans, and you have done so. We thought it would be advisable to consider arrangements with the Arabs that are of a temporary nature, and I get the impression you have also adopted this idea, such as in the sections in your plan dealing with Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

By far the most listened-to speaker in the debate, except for Begin, was Moshe Shamir, the author-turned-politician.

The half-empty chamber suddenly filled up, and members set in rapid attention as Shamir declaimed: "Ask me what is my Sinai? I will tell you it is the Golan. Gallies the valleys of this great land, Judea and Samaria, the Jordan Rift, Gaza and — yes — Sinai. They are ours, not as spoils of war but a legacy of the Jewish people."

"My heart is laden with pain as I see our settlers in Judea, Samaria and Sinai cry out in agony as their dreams are shattered before their eyes."

Then, looking his old friend Menachem Begin squarely in the eye, Shamir exclaimed, "Mr. Prime Minister, you said this morning that the IDF Defence Forces would remain in the administered areas. I beseech you to add one word to that pledge — 'forever.'"

Assuring Begin that "the people are behind you," Shamir insisted, "This is not our great opportunity for peace, regardless of what the ruler of Egypt has told you."

Shamir concluded by proposing a "joint civilian administration" for Sinai, rather than an Israeli withdrawal.

Some other responses to the Begin statement:

Prof. Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut) warned that the Soviet Union, Syria, Iraq and other hostile powers would do their utmost to torpedo the present peace initiative and continue to present a military threat against Israel, even after a peace with Egypt. And the Egyptian regime does not have the same continuity of

government decisions to which Israel is accustomed, he said.

Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberal) said that the Arab police in the proposed autonomous region of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district would be powerless to prevent the PLO coming in. Hence there is no alternative but for the IDF to remain there to prevent terror.

Yosef Tamir (Likud-Liberal) said the "coalition of reactionists" composed of an extremist minority in the Likud, a few MKs from the Alignment, and the pawns of Moscow testify to a negative common denominator, and not to any desire to tackle the problem.

Meir Talmi (Alignment-Mapam) said the years of provisional arrangements in the West Bank which lie ahead under the government's proposals will be years of trouble. Begin has still not solved the Palestine problem, Talmi said.

Meir Wilner (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) said Begin's plan would not solve the Israel-Arab dispute, or bring peace closer. In fact, it will torpedo Middle East peace prospects. Wilner said the Knesset ought to acknowledge the existence of the Palestine Arab nation, alongside the Israeli nation, in this land, with a right to a state of its own. The Palestine state was laid down in the UN resolution of November 1947 which Israel accepted, he added.

Gad Yassobi (Alignment): Begin's offer of Israeli citizenship to those administered-areas Arabs who want it could turn into a trap. What if a million or even half a million Arabs take up that offer? Will Israel then still be a Jewish or Zionist state?

Arza Jona (Shelli): Self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza is not enough. They are also entitled to self-determination after so many years of suffering. The Palestinian Arabs are entitled to their own state and national anthem.

Hillel Seidel (Likud): Of the world's 14 million Jews only three million reside in Israel. Peace will bring a great mass of Jewish immigration to Israel and thus save our people from assimilation.

Amos Badar (Alignment): Rafah Approaches under Egyptian sovereignty would endanger the entire region. Begin's proposal of mutual settlement rights on each other's side by West Bank Arabs and Israel Jews is illusory at best. What will happen? Jews will move eastward, to the hills overlooking the Jordan Rift. The Arabs will move westward, into the coastal plain.

Ben-Zvi (NRP): To my friends, sons and disciples in Gush Emunim I say, Don't despair and don't fight against peace efforts. Keep the faith and keep settling.

Kalman Kahana (Poalei Aguda): All Sadat gave was his willingness to talk. What we have already conceded is more Sinai territory than mentioned in the Rogers Plan or Mapam's programme. Nevertheless, I back Mr. Begin in his efforts.

Amos Lim (Likud-La'am): Only a few months ago Israel did not have a single friend in the world.

Yosef Sarid (Alignment-Labour): Israel has to make more generous concessions still, to solve the Palestine problem.

Gideon Hausner (ILP): Israel has to make sure that Jordan will be Israel's partner for agreement in five years time, in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Meir Zorin (DMC): Israel cannot afford to let its security depend on the good will of one Arab ruler or another, on international organizations, or on world powers. It cannot rely for protection on sensor systems or on technology. Land, reinforced by Israeli settlements, is the precondition for Israel's existence. President Sadat regarded his visit to Israel as "momentum," while he expected Israel to make all the concessions as an alternative to Israeli citizenship; and by inviting Jordan to discuss and decide the laws of the autonomous area.

is tantamount to abandoning (Likud's) election programme platform.

Shlomo Leshem (Aguda): Peace will be a spiritual challenge as Jews and Arabs move closer to each other. We should therefore bolster the content of Jewish heritage and Jewish values in Israeli education.

Yehuda Aharon (DMC): Peace will turn Israel into a Garden of Eden as "thousands" of investors and immigrants stream into the country.

Meir Bar-Lev (Alignment): Begin's offer to West Bank and Gaza Arabs of unrestricted settlement and land purchases in Israel will not only flood Israel with Arabs but will also give Arab millionaires control over large tracts of Israeli land. Begin had no moral right to disclose his plan to President Carter — who described it to President Sadat — without first telling the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee about it.

Gen. Gonen (Likud-Herut): This was the first time in the history of Zionism that her party was compromising on Eretz Yisrael, and not pressing its claim with full vigour. The government's plan is no guarantee that war will be prevented. It is no guarantee that Jordan or the PLO will not seize the West Bank. The international boundary drawn in 1948 to separate Eretz Yisrael from Sinai is not holy, she said.

Abba Eban (Alignment-Labour): It was proven in 1967 that, even though Israel holds the areas, the Arabs hold the keys to peace.

Meir Drukman (NRP): In Sinai we are the only ones who are giving anything up. The Egyptians are only getting, without ceding anything at all. We must insist that the Sinai settlements remain under Israeli sovereignty. In the West Bank, autonomy will only lead to a Palestinian state, he added.

Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP): Frankly, I am bewildered and not ashamed to admit it. But Begin is trying his best, so all those personal attacks on him as betraying his beliefs are unfair. Let's not miss this chance for peace. Though I back his plan in principle, I cannot vote for it because I have too many reservations about some of the details. I shall therefore abstain.

Vigal Alon (Alignment): It is time is not ripe yet for peace on the eastern front, let us aim for interim agreements. We must not give up the Jordanian option, to fend off a third state in the area.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, the last speaker in the debate before the summing up, said Israel could hardly expect President Sadat to agree to permanent changes on the international border. However, Israel is suggesting a special status for part of eastern Sinai involving the settlements in the Rafiah Approaches and at Sharm e-Sheikh. The settlements will be linked with Israel and only a few Egyptian soldiers will be in the area, he said.

The autonomy plan had evolved to release Israel from rule over one million Arabs who do not want to have a foreign government over them. Autonomy does not mean the Arabs will have authority over the territory or the Jews who live among them — only over their own lives, he said.

Israel would use military force to quash any manifestations of Palestinian independence after autonomy, Dayan said — and consider them a breach of agreement.

After DFEF protests at this, the chamber was in a hubbub till the end of Dayan's speech. Begin slipped out — saying in an aside (according to Yosef Sarid): "Is that the way a foreign minister should talk?" — and none of the coalition benches supported Dayan. The noisy interlude was the first and only time during the 11-and-a-half hours that disorder prevailed in the House.

He claimed Israel went a long way towards Jordan: by inviting Jordan to the talks, by suggesting Jordanian citizenship as an alternative to Israeli citizenship; and by inviting Jordan to discuss and decide the laws of the autonomous area.

**Ezra Reich freed on bail**

TEL AVIV (Itm). — Magistrate Yehoshua Diamant yesterday released on IL30,000 bail Ezra Reich, director of the Tel Aviv district of the Soldiers Welfare Association, who is suspected of defrauding the association.

The judge took this action, despite the request of the police that Reich be detained for 10 more days — in addition to the 30 days he has already been held. The police request was endorsed by the attorney-general, as required wherever detention of over 30 days is sought.

However, the judge agreed to defer Reich's release for 48 hours, in order to give the state an opportunity to appeal his decision.

Judge Diamant observed that the police seemed to be taking their time in bringing forward their evidence against the suspect. The impression he got was that this was "a defence investigation," he added.

**Abattoir closed**

The Health Ministry yesterday ordered the closing of the Bnei Brak abattoir, effective today. The ministry informed Mayor Yisrael Gottlieb that the abattoir constituted a major health hazard.

**Weekly Chamber Concert**

at the Jerusalem Khan, Sunday, January 1, 1978 at 8.30 p.m.

The Yvral Trio  
(Planka, Raled, Zuck)

★ Schumann: Trio No. 2 in D minor, Op. 65  
★ Schubert: Trio No. 1 in B flat major, Op. 99

total prize fund  
**IL4,800,000**  
first prize  
**IL750,000**

**mifal hapais**

**Bomb found in bag of pears**

**BEERSHEBA (Itm).** — A explosive device was found by a on a bus from Beersheba to Tel yesterday.

Two Beduin workers, Rahman e-Nasser and Ha Abram, of the Hussein tribe covered a bag of pears in the back of the bus. They asked to be taken off, and when they refused, they took it with them. They got off the bus at Kibbutz in the northern Negev.

"They ate the pears one by one till the bag was empty — except an explosive device hooked a watch at the bottom. The men of police from the kibbutz, sapper dismantled the bomb."

In another incident, a small explosive device went off in Jerusalem Tuesday night in what police said was a terrorist attempt.

The blast occurred at 10 p.m. No. 2 bus was parked in the Sanhedria qu No one was hurt and there was damage.

**Record companion fail to silence Egged's radios**

TEL AVIV (Itm). — Mag Boris Rapoport yesterday dismissed a request by 11 phonograph companies for a temporary injunction ordering Egged to cease radio music in buses and state transport. The judge ruled that the case could wait until next month, the case was due to be discussed in the court.

The petitioners argued that music played by Egged origin records on which they hold the copyright, and they had not their permission.

Egged's rejoinder was that it reached an agreement with Association of Composers Musicians, giving it the right to pieces protected by the Assoc and the 11 record companies approached Egged directly, said.

**Jasmine finally leaves**

**Jerusalem Post Reports**

**HAIFA.** — The Zim container ship Jasmine left yesterday afternoon for Haifa, a day after she was ordered to leave the port. Petty disputes among the held up her departure. So ratings and the officers refused until they had settled differences — costing Zim IL200,000.

The ship is carrying some 200,000 tons of cargo, including perishable farm produce, for most Market countries.

The Jasmine, which developed a leak on her first voyage, was ordered to leave the port in December, but was held up by a tugboat back to Haifa. Norwegian shipbuilders found work in order, and the Tel Ministry said it could sail for months with a reduced cargo.

**Armed robbery in Israel village**

**TEL AVIV (Itm).** — Four masked yesterday stole IL100,000 from a distributed to village residents by the National Insurance Fund.

The youths snatched the from the vehicle bringing it to local post office and escaped. Police shot three of the robbers, but they abandoned near the cemetery at the village. But could not prevent escape.

**The other woman in Ben-Elissar's life**

A photograph appeared front page of yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* showing Israel's chief of the Cairo talks, Eliaz Elissar, being greeted on his way to the airport by a woman — identified as Golda Gruber, a woman who brought him to country from Poland in 1948.

Mrs. Gruber was at Ben-Elissar's home. But she was not in the picture, who have been identified as Lea Ben-Elissar's first teacher and still a very close friend.

**Olim deposit \$20m in first half of 1977**

Foreign currency deposits of immigrants totaling \$20m in the first half of 1977, a 25 per cent increase over the same period, according to Aliyah spokesman Uri Osh.

Osh said that new immigrants deposited \$240m — a considerable sum — in Israel's foreign currency reserves.











FIFTH PAGE

# Two film-makers in search of a (30-year-old) baby

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER/Jerusalem Post Reporter

YEARS AGO this week — December 1947 — a Hagana ship flying the Turkish flag came into port with all its ers hiding on the cramped decks. The British authorities, recognizing the true nature of the vessel, the real landing was decided to dock openly, a banner announcing the to be the "Hagana Ship".

"Unafraid" was, of course, one of many such "illegal" ships which succeeded in landing passengers into the British zone. Like those aboard the ship, many were caught as they landed, and the would-be immigrants were interned in the creation of the State in 1948.

The difference between the ship and many other ships at the time was that it was senger, according to his credentials as an American correspondent in uniform, a Hagana member, named Levin. Meyer and his wife had accompanied some of the Jewish refugees aboard out their escape from Nazi Europe, documenting their entry in film and words.

The film "The Illegal," completed in 1948, was the only documentary type, and has become one

of few historical records of the period, with parts of it borrowed for inclusion in many other films made at later dates.

Author Levin first came to Israel in 1935 and lived on a kibbutz where he wrote his first novel "Yehuda." Today he divides his time between his homes in Israel and the U.S. In 1948 he made his first film "My Father's House" in Israel, and it was then that he met Baruch Diner, at the time film critic of Kol Yisrael. (Levin's best known film was based on his book "Compulsion," and was an international success.) In preparation for Israel's 30th anniversary celebrations, and with the sponsorship of the Jewish Agency, Levin and Diner are now working on a sequel to "The Illegal," bringing the story up to date in a "Where are they now?" context.

Before Meyer Levin appeared on "Behind the Headlines" last Monday night, the two producers had already traced about 100 of the "Unafraid" passengers, and visited, interviewed and filmed some 50 of them. The film is now at editing stage; however, if any of the 100 or so phone calls received in response to the TV programme, prove to be of exceptional interest, additional sequences may still be added.

They are, meanwhile, still trying to trace a baby boy born on the ship

the night before it docked in Haifa. They believe his name was Yosef Ravitz or Kravitz. His parents would have been of East European origin. Their research to date has come up with other, often contradictory, snippets of information. On the December 24, 1947, a report in "Davar" announced the birth of a baby with the family name of Karetvich, on board the ship. They received a phone call from a woman, hesitant to give information over the telephone, who said she had heard rumours that the boy had been killed in a car accident.

Meyer Levin's own son, Michael, who is the film's cameraman, recalls meeting an Israeli boy when he studied at the London Film School seven years ago, who told him he had been born aboard the "Unafraid." Not thinking that the information was pertinent at the time, he failed to record any details. Baruch Diner believes that the hardship of the aliyah has created a linking factor between many of the people aboard the ship. Groups of them are concentrated in the Bat Yam and Rishon Le Zion areas; the large majority traced live on kibbutzim — hardly surprising, since most were members of Zionist pioneer youth movements in their countries of origin.

"What is really exceptional is the way successive generations of the

same families have remained so close," says Diner. At Kibbutz Kfar Menachem, two couples — all four ex-"Unafraid" passengers — and all their children, now married, live on the same kibbutz, — 25 souls all told. At Kibbutz Shomrat, near Acre, there are 11 founder members who travelled on the "Unafraid" — and again, it was found, they and practically all their children and grandchildren have remained on the kibbutz.

One of the most enjoyable sequences in the making of the film for Diner was a train journey from Lod to Jerusalem, with an engine driver who also served aboard the "Unafraid." "The driver had learnt his profession in Russia and has such a deep love for his job to this day that I was positively jealous!"

Another man from the ship proved to be a former agent of the Air Force, today the general manager of one of the companies in the Israel Aircraft Industries. A picturesque sequence in the film was made in the studio pottery factory at Kfar Menachem, where many of the older kibbutz members are employed.

As far as the editing of the film goes, there is to be a strong link between the past and the present ("As we work in the cutting room we are getting new ideas all the time," says Diner.) At Kibbutz Shomrat, a meeting was filmed between the cap-

tain of the "Unafraid", Gad Lasker, today a member of Kibbutz Yagur, and his former passengers. They had never seen him before: as a Hagana officer in constant danger of being arrested by the British mandatory officials, he never had contact with the passengers so that in case of interrogation, there would be no danger of their identifying him, albeit unwillingly. (As for Meyer Levin: "Wherever we went, everyone recognized him and Teresa and there were emotional reunions, though of course he was unable to remember many of them.") Gad Lasker recalled, amidst laughter, that "in comparison with most, your ship was positively luxurious." At that point, Diner says, "we shall probably insert a flashback shot of the sleeping arrangements — four or five tiers of crude planks fixed to the walls of the cabin."

The film will be shown, within the framework of the 30th anniversary celebrations, in April, both here and abroad. Although time is getting short, Baruch Diner is still hopeful that he may be able to trace that 30-year-old baby born aboard the "Unafraid" (in Hebrew "Lo Tafkidanu") in December 1947. Even at this late stage, he would still include an interview with him despite the technical problems of doing so, whilst editing. If any Post reader has volunteer information, contact Diner at 08-121 to Meyer Levin.



## Beating the Soviets at the propaganda game

LOS ANGELES LETTER/Tom Tugend

DE the Los Angeles Convention, two long lines shuffled side toward the entrance, followed the sign pointing to Soviet National Exhibition, headed toward the "Soviet Exhibit."

The main hall, visitors wearing "Free Soviet Jewry" buttons at the Soviet spaceship photos of merry Russians. One floor up, a cross-section of the city's multi-nationality, many lugging free tote bags crammed with brochures, listened solemnly to a description of the trials of a

scenes were repeated day after day for three weeks as the Union and the local Jewish community matched propaganda representing their views of life in the USSR since the 1917 October Revolution. Although the two sides could hardly have been in contrast, both sides were pains to avoid the appearance of a direct confrontation.

Russian organizers, after unsuccessfully pressuring Washington municipal officials to keep the display out, did their tightest to ignore their upstairs neighbors. For the Commission on Soviet of the Jewish Federation proclaimed warm support for American-Jewish cultural exchange but offered to inform the on one aspect of Soviet life

overlooked in the downstairs exhibit. In sheer logistics, the two sides were ill-matched. The USSR display took up 10,000 sq. metres of space and carried a price tag of \$2m. (plus \$200,000 for security), outpacing the Jewish effort by 40:1 in both size and cost. The score was less lopsided, however, in terms of attendance figures — \$10,000 for the Russians, \$7,000 for the Jews — and effectiveness, partially due to Soviet misreading of American public taste and interest.

Although the Soviets brought along examples of native craftsmanship, costumes and art, these were all overwhelmed by massive models of space vehicles and hydro-electric plants and rows upon rows of semi-conductors and petro-chemicals, all backed by statistics on rising industrial and agricultural production. Not untypical was one visitor's comment: "What can I remember about all these tubes and things? I want to see how the people live."

Vladimir M. Lepeshkin, director of the exhibit, tacitly admitted the error in judgment. "We did not think the Americans would be interested in seeing what the living quarters of our people looked like," he said during the concluding press conference, "but many visitors questioned the absence of exhibits depicting family life in the Soviet Union."

By contrast, the simple, almost stark display on "Soviet Jewry: Six Decades of Oppression" concentrated on large photo panels, blow-ups of letters and cartoons, movies and brief orientation talks by volunteers to trace the decline of Jewish cultural and religious expression, the struggle of the refugees and the break-up of families.

Whatever the Russian exhibit lacked in human emotion the Jewish one more than made up, to the extent that some casual visitors, looking mainly for a pleasant and free family outing, turned around after a peek at the "depressing" display.

But such minor irritants were submerged in the general euphoria and pride in what all segments of the often divided Jewish community agreed has been, in the words of one veteran critic, "the best thing the Federation has ever done."

The exhibit's organizers, who had anticipated 10,000 overflow sightseers from the highly publicized Soviet show, were delighted not only by the number but by the diversity of the 67,000 visitors. Mrs. Janice Kamenitz-Remick, the youthful director of the Commission on Soviet Jewry, estimates that three-quarters of the visitors were non-Jewish, with a high percentage of blacks, Mexican-Americans and Orientals. To many of these, the ex-

hibit was not only a first introduction to Soviet life but also to any Jewish contact whatsoever. "Are you really Jewish?" the guides were asked frequently by wide-eyed visitors.

Particularly pleasing were the daily group tours by students from Catholic and Protestant schools and the solid support of Christian clergy, who assumed all staff duties on Saturdays.

Outside the Convention Centre, alternating congregations and youth groups held daily minyan-vigils, while evening symposia and lectures on different aspects of the Soviet Jewish experience were conducted by psychiatrists, lawyers, Yiddishists, rabbis and artists.

Given the potential for trouble and the attendant mobilization of large private and municipal security forces, there were surprisingly few incidents. The large crowds and the Soviet presence attracted pickets of all stripes, from Lithuanian, Latvian, Ukrainian and Armenian nationalists to animal lovers protesting the predations of Soviet whalers, who pushed their causes and leaflets.

About the only opportunity for police intervention was provided by Rabbi Meir Kahane and a dozen cohorts from the Jewish Defence League during a six-in at the Russian exhibit. After a round of patriotic American songs and some shouted obscenities, Rabbi Kahane and his fellows were arrested, but released after a few hours.

## HOW LONDON'S CLUBLAND SURVIVES

By JEROME BURNES

ON (Oms). — The London men's club is a unique British institution, based on the twin notions of sex and class. Its supposedly depends more on it keeps out rather than whom in.

Clubs are now more like a flirt giving off an aura of exclusiveness while welcoming any new member, although the exclusivity still works its magic. have compromised and added women as associate members. But they have either tried to separate Ladies' as or, if they are allowed into the body of the club, they are allowed into certain rooms, the bar, the library and the gym. The Army and Navy or serving or retired officers, the age of whose members is compromise.

men are allowed to stay in the high has over a 100 bedrooms, not invariably full," explained secretary, hastening to add "It's because all the rooms have own bathrooms, so you don't have girls meeting in the corridor anything like that."

of the original mystique of the was that it was in them that the figures of art and letters ad to govern the country. The

House of Commons was described by a character in one of Dicken's novels as "the best club in London." At one time they undoubtedly were centres of influence.

There is the story of an incident at the Beefsteak before World War II, when the police, on seeing a number of elderly men coming regularly out of a certain building looking happy and convivial decided that it must be a brothel and therefore raided it. "Who are you?" demanded the officer in charge of the first man they encountered. "The Lord Chancellor," he replied, so they laughed and arrested him. The next claimed that he was the Archbishop of Canterbury and he, too, was disbelievably let away. "I suppose that you're the Prime Minister," said the officer sarcastically to the third man. "I am," replied the then Prime Minister Arthur Balfour.

Now, however, the aura of power and influence has vanished. While Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, was a member of six clubs, Sir Harold Wilson was only an honorary member of the Athenaeum, while the present Prime Minister, James Callaghan, belongs to none.

The way things have changed is well illustrated by the case of

Margaret Thatcher, the current leader of the Conservative opposition. Traditionally the leader of the Conservative Party is a member of the Carlton Club, which also traditionally does not admit women. After a certain amount of soul-searching, the Tory virtue of pragmatism triumphed and she was elected.

THE SITES many of the clubs occupy are among the most expensive in London, and their elegance and history cannot help but reflect on the members.

Most of the clubs have intimate connections with the great names of the past. The Athenaeum, Boodle's, Brook's and the Travellers', for example, are all Grade I on the Government's list of historic buildings.

The clubs originated as an endless distillation of that hour after dinner in polite society when the women withdrew from the table leaving the men to smoke and drink and talk about many things. Rooted in what one observer has called "the unresolved homosexuality of British society," the clubs have reacted in a variety of ways to current sexual equality.

At one end is the Arts Club, founded in 1861, which has recently come under new management and has complete equality between male and female members. At the other end is the venerable institution of White's, one of the most prestigious clubs founded in 1683.

Like every other institution the clubs have suffered from inflation and have had to do some radical rethinking. Staff salaries and heating and maintenance costs have soared in recent years and the general economic tightening has produced a corresponding drop in membership — when reviewing per-

sonal finances what more natural than to drop a club that is only used occasionally?

The clubs have met the challenge in a variety of ways. The Reform Club for instance is currently asking £25 (IL700) from each of its members, while the Royal Automobile Club has just announced that if it cannot raise £15m. (IL42m.) in the next four years, then it will have to close down.

Traditionally the subscriptions paid for the overheads and the other services paid for themselves. Now that this is no longer true, and raising subscriptions any further merely drives away members, the clubs are dependent on encouraging members to use the facilities more. As a result, catering has become more important and more professional.

A few are known to provide excellent food while most of the others provide lunch and dinner at reasonable prices. Some, like Brook's, have redecorated and so are in great demand for private parties since few restaurants can match the splendour of their nineteenth-century interiors or their old world charm.

Not many, though, have gone so far in changing with the times as has the Arts Club which now boasts of a family breakfast and a gourmet dinner complete with entertainment and a disco. But it seems to work and the membership has more than doubled in the past five years.

The continuation of the clubs can be seen as a charming survival of a vanished age or as a pathetic relic of all that was wrong with the Empire. But the clubs have always been the special haven of older men and it seems likely that some of the bejeaned young men of today will welcome the unbroken tranquillity of the smoking room in their declining years, even if the wife is sharing the neighbouring armchair.

## An element of surprise

MUSIC  
Yohanan Boehm

The Tuebingen ensemble is a particularly well-trained and disciplined group, which can appear alongside experienced professional bodies with honour. The choir from Hartlepool tried to compensate its limited number of singers (30) with forced dynamics, unnecessarily favouring the few sopranos instead of developing a balanced and better supported sound from all choristers. These qualities were apparent in the large choir from Transvaal, South Africa (50), which was given two spots in the hall and offered some of their folksong settings, spreading out later to a Copland song plus "Hava Nagila" and a Zulu tune. The 35 girls from Glasgow, Scotland, were led by a deeply involved lady conductor (or is it conductress?) and gave a pleasantly satisfying performance.

THE MOMENTUM of the proceedings slowed down somewhat with the presentation of Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater." It is most questionable to include such a slow-moving, sad-sounding — though very beautiful — composition 45 minutes long in a Marathon like this one.

The "Cantata Domini" Boys Choir from Belgium was marvellous, as the children are trained in a vocal tradition of mellow sound and

noteworthy perfect balance. The Tuebingen students gave excellent support in the orchestral accompaniment, and Israeli singers Gila Yaron and Mira Zakai sang their solos most beautifully.

The audience's favourite beyond doubt was the Church Choir from Akranes, Iceland, whose 50 members exhibited spirit and sang with lovely rich and warm voices. Everybody would have loved to hear more of their singing but the prolonged applause did not weaken the emcee's determination to go on with the show, as many groups waited their turns.

A small choir from Norrköping, Sweden, partly accompanied by two flutes and a bassoon, followed with some beautiful arrangements of old Christmas carols and several charming Swedish songs, leading up to a spirited performance of a jazzy "What a Day!" in a rhythmically precise and vocally most rewarding execution. (They were scheduled to appear by themselves at the Music Centre in Ein Karem, and I made a point of hearing them again — review to come.)

The traditional inclusion of Handel's "The Messiah" in a Christmas programme suffered this time from the severe handicap that it started very late and apparently had to be cut drastically to a few excerpts. The Baylor University choir from Waco, Texas, and their soloists were so well prepared, and the Tuebingen strings (plus some wind players and timpani from the Jerusalem Symphony) were so alert that the renditions passed smoothly without mishaps, despite the conductor who seemed at a loss about tempi and entries. The work deserves a bigger and better performance, probably outside a marathon of these proportions.

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These are the winners in the Hush Puppies Hanukkah raffle held on December 7, 1977, in the presence of representatives of the Jerusalem Shoe Co. Ltd., and the advertising agency:

Ya'akov Limor, 16 Hagdud He'ivri, Ra'anana.  
Enat Frank, 7 Eli Cohen, Ramat Hanessi, Bat Yam.  
Michael Reinstein, 42 Weizmann Blvd., Natanya.  
Batsya Orvino, 1183/8 Ha'avot St., Kiryat Gat.  
Ilana Gati, 54 Shikun Arnan, Afeka.  
Avi Kirshtner, 15/2b, Kiryat Tivon.  
Ya'akov Zhushter, 43 Eshel Orner, Beerseheba.  
Lisa Zmora, Motza lit, Jerusalem.  
Ayelet Lesley, Moshav Orot, Kiryat Malachi.  
Levi Goldberg, 125 Hatisbi, Haifa.

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Friday, December 30, 1977, at 8.30 p.m.  
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THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.







ESS & FINANCE

AVIV STOCKS

Room petering out

AV. — The boom on the stock market showed all signs of petering out today.

There were two "buyers only" and three "sellers only" and the turnover was 15.5m. — half the previous 16.5m. The turnover in common was 11.1m., compared to the previous day.

Explanations were given change, which was not since there were already Tuesday that the market ching for direction.

plan is that the prices on "manipulated" high o that individuals and firms v nice end-of-the-calendar- nance sheets. Another is that c, badly scorched in the last s extremely sensitive to the change in the market and is much faster than before.

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Id swings in both directions ach more moderate. There members of the "ten per

Most Active Issues

Mitahel bearers 270 +11.5 IL1,400,000  
Bank Leumi 402 +1 IL1,100,000  
Clal 1000 1000  
Industries 267 +26 IL680,000  
Turnover: IL50m.  
Convertibles: IL1.1m.

Share Index  
Down 5.48%, to 203.98

LINKED	28.12.77	29.12.77
URES		
Sea Junior	2161	2111
Sea Corp. S.	534	528

LINKED	28.12.77	29.12.77
Interest	1028	1028
1987 (1)	1002	1002
(41)	485.5	484.5
(41)	374.5	373
5.5% (86)	537.5	534.4
5.5% (91)	452.4	451.4

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'We're not as stupid as most bank officials think'

Investors group blames big banks for recent 'slaughter' on the market

By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "This is the last time that innocent Israeli investors will be led to the slaughter on the stock market like a flock of sheep. Israelis are not as stupid as most bank officials think. They learn and they learn fast." This was stated yesterday by Michael Goldstein, leader of a group which calls itself the "Association of Security Investors."

Although Goldstein named the banks as the villains in the recent "boom and bust on the stock market," he was deliberately vague as to names and facts. He claimed that "only an impartial committee of enquiry, with legal rights to hold a thorough investigation could arrive at the true facts of how the large banks manipulate the market."

Also charged that the Securities Authority, which should have acted as the "watchdog" in the recent debacle, had failed to do so, since it was "under pressure" from the members of the Stock Exchange, themselves representatives of the "banks or their affiliates."

Yitzhak Taub, chairman of the Securities Authority, yesterday told The Post that no pressure had ever been applied on him. He had met Goldstein, and had discussed the entire problem with him and with other members of his association. One of

Goldstein's suggestions, that the Authority "put one of the Association's members on the trading floor to keep an eye on what was going on" had even been adopted. The Association was now looking around for the right man for the job. "I'm all for such consumer organizations like Goldstein's," Taub said. "We should move some of them to protect their members' interests, even if they have no legal standing."

Goldstein's main complaints against the banks were that their clerks, who bought and sold for the banks on the floor, also bought and sold for themselves and others. Since they had "advance information," they knew best when to buy and sell for their personal benefit and for that of their friends.

Goldstein wanted this practice outlawed. He wanted all brokers licensed by the Government, and provision for a licence to be withdrawn if the holder violated its terms.

Secondly, the banks themselves acted as speculators, selling from their reserves or from their investment funds. Since these banks had advance information (the orders to buy or sell piling up in the morning from small investors), they knew best when to buy and sell.

banks, under the "smokescreen of the momentous Sadat visit and the discovery of oil in the Suez area" had deliberately caused the market to fall, so that they could replenish their own reserves. Asked if the banks had acted as a "cartel" in doing this, Goldstein retreated, saying that "they certainly didn't step on each other's toes." Since the bank of officials constitute a sort of "lobby," meeting each other socially, they also develop a common way of thinking about the future of the market. Moreover, the banks themselves were the main representatives on the Stock Exchange directorate, he said.

"Given the proposal to bring in independent members of the public to sit on the Stock Exchange board of directors will not change matters. The banks will either appoint these members, or be able to influence them. He wanted these "independent members" to be people like himself, or from other independent associations.

Goldstein also charged that bank officials were deliberately withholding pertinent information about the true state of affairs of the "firm" — a stocks they handled.

"Housewife knows more than she, or about buying or selling," he said. It is up



Michael Goldstein, chairman of the Investors Association, wags a warning finger, as association member Solly Maoz casts approving glance.

to associations like ours to educate the public, and to force the authorities to hold lessons in schools on the subject. Also, there is no reason why television should not be used as an educational instrument.

Dr. Asher Halperin, director-general of the Association of Banks in Israel, asked to comment on the charges, told The Post that he could only give an official reply after he had carefully studied the accusations.

However, on the basis of what he had heard indirectly, he thought the allegations were "unadulterated nonsense." He could not understand

Move to increase supply of rental housing

Patt wants tax break for rental flat owners

By SHELOMO MAOZ

Housing Minister Gideon Patt yesterday told the Knesset Economic Committee of his plans to increase the supply of rental flats.

These plans concern a tax break for owners of flats who now keep them locked up and empty, because the existing income tax rates do not make it worth their while to rent them out.

The plan is to exempt part of the income from renting such flats from income tax. This is expected to increase the supply of rental flats and to alleviate the pressure in the market for the acquisition of flats.

Economic observers here remarked that the supply of almost any commodity might be increased by offering tax relief on the income from it. This would include labour in export industries, which is said to be short, although no proof of that has ever been offered.

These sources also pointed out that the suggestions made after the NEP, that revenue from exports be given as tax relief, had rightly been rejected by the Government — although there

can be little doubt that an increase in exports is more important, from the viewpoint of official economic policy, than a larger supply of rental flats.

Gideon Patt also told the Economic Committee that there had been no worsening of the conditions with regard to housing mortgages, and that the only change has been a shortening of the repayment period. The direct subsidy now given, he said, is IL60,000-70,000, and the Ministry of Construction and Housing now considers a proposal to offer flat buyers a choice between getting this subsidy as a one-time grant at the time of purchase, or, as is the case now, partly as a grant and partly through easier repayment terms.

Patt told the committee that the country needs 35,000 new flats a year to satisfy the needs of new immigrants, young couples and the improvement of housing standards. He added that his ministry would like to have the jurisdiction over the disposal of non-agricultural land, so as to be able to sell it to builders.

Israeli brand of peanuts is great success with Latin American farmers

By DIANA LEENER

Special to The Jerusalem Post

REHOVOT. — "We must come to your country and see how you do it," a Venezuelan farmer exclaimed recently, when he heard about Israel's extraordinary peanut crop. This was related by Prof. Amram Ashri, chairman of the Genetics and Breeding Group in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University, here.

The internationally recognized peanut expert was telling colleagues about his recent consulting mission to Mexico, Peru, Panama and Honduras under auspices of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. His function was to study what these major exporters of edible vegetable oil could extract from peanuts, safflower, sunflower and sesame seeds. He was authorized to make recommendations for projects worth up to a quarter of a million dollars, geared to increase the vegetable oil production of these countries.

Wherever he told of Israel's peanut yield (about 22,000 tons on 65,000 dunams) he met stunned admiration. Venezuela's acreage had increased from next to nothing 20 years ago to 800,000 dunams but the government was not pleased with these results, as officials told him.

Just before leaving on the mission, Dr. Ashri had supervised the planting of sesame in Israel, whose seeds had been sent to Mexico for planting there at the same time. To see the peanut variety we are developing here in a field thousand of miles away just a few days later, and to be able to follow up the aging process, was especially fascinating, he said.

Another pleasant experience on his trip was to find that the highest peanut yielder was the Golden I-bred variety developed in Israel, which was growing successfully in

Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and throughout the U.S. peanut belt.

Israeli peanuts are of such high quality that they command prices no other country can compete with, and they are universally in demand for the edible market. Peanuts are exported not only for roasting, but their extract is used for peanut butter, as a carrier to melt cosmetic preparations, as a meat extender and as protein for animal feed.

Last year the export figure reached \$9.5m. from a yield of 12,160 tons, of which 1,500 were kernels and about 9,000 peanuts in shells. It would pay to sell all the peanut yield abroad for the edible market, Prof. Ashri believes, and to import the amount needed here for oil, because there would still be considerable profit.

Not nearly so optimistic are members of the Israel Groundnut Production and Marketing Board, representing the farmers. While Israeli peanuts are an excellent crop for export, whose international reputation was based on advanced research in cultivation, pest control

Rates of hotel rooms to go up 15%

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hotel charges will go up by about 15 per cent, according to the price list for the summer season published by the Hotel Association this week.

But Hotel Association director Moshe Amir said the rise (in dollars) would not make up for the increased costs following the government's New Economic Policy and the concomitant abolition of subsidies. He said the biggest crunch would come in wages, which make up 55 per cent of the hotelmen's budgets.

The list includes 284 hotels with over 22,000 rooms, ranging in price from \$4 to \$28 per person in a double room. The prices represent the of-

ficial figure quoted to individual tourists. Agents often receive sizable reductions.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to shave expenses, the Hotel Association has set up an economic commission. First on the agenda of the commission is joint marketing which, it is hoped, will result in lower prices for products used by all the hotels.

At the same time, the commission is conducting a survey to determine the hotels' most pressing needs.

Several MKs want budget cut by up to IL4 billion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Several members of the Knesset Finance Committee have asked the Treasury to cut IL5b. to IL4b. from the 1978 budget of IL12.5b.

The budget will be tabled in the Knesset on Monday, January 9, a week after the date laid down in the law, according to a special resolution of the Knesset Finance Committee. The budget debate will last six hours.

The Finance Committee also asked the Treasury to submit to it the supplementary budget for the current fiscal year before tabling the 1978/79 budget, but the Treasury argued that they are unable to do so. Treasury sources indicate that the supplementary budget will be about IL1.5b., bringing the original IL12.5b. budget for 1977/78 to IL14b.

The additional expenditures mostly reflect price increases caused by the Government's New Economic Policy.

Finance Committee members from the coalition as well as the op-

position have voiced their opposition to across-the-board cuts in the budget. What they want are detailed and specific proposals for cuts in various expenditures, with explanations. They also want more explanations on revenues and expenditures which have not been spelled out clearly enough in the draft budget.

The Alignment members of the Finance Committee are, in addition to the general criticisms which they share with some coalition members, unhappy with the structure of the budget. They want to see more money spent on development and less on consumption.

Another criticism is that the Treasury's forecasts of the price inflation in 1978 are unrealistic, and they want to have updated forecasts.

Next Monday there is to be a preliminary discussion with Finance Minister Eshkolich of the subjects on which there is controversy in the committee.

Dr. Heth leaves Bank of Israel to become head of the Stock Exchange

Dr. Meir Heth will leave his position on the board of governors of the Bank of Israel at the end of this month to take up his new position as chairman of the board of directors of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Dr. Heth, who joined the staff of the Bank of Israel in 1963, served as chief economist of the bank's research department until 1968. From 1969 till the beginning of 1975 he was the Controller of Banks, and after that he was adviser to the bank's governor and in charge of the bank's stock dealings.

Dr. Heth also served as the representative of the Bank of Israel on the board of the Stock Exchange and of the Securities Authority.

A SEAMAN from Ecuador who was seen stealing a crate of oranges at Haifa Port was sentenced to a IL300 fine or 30 days imprisonment by the Haifa Magistrate's Court in a trial held a few hours after the incident took place.

Trade deficit hurts market

YORK (AP). — Stock prices tumbled to lower through most of today's session as the market digested the news of a large U.S. trade deficit.

Dow Jones average of 30 in-

FOREIGN CURRENCY

day's foreign exchange rates against the Israeli pound	Selling	Buying
£	15.4940	15.5225
Fr.	29.2551	29.0437
an Fr. (10)	4.8814	4.8277
ah Kr.	3.2247	3.2609
sh Fr.	3.2589	3.2384
an Sh. (10)	10.1175	10.0442
an Fl.	7.2801	6.8576
an Lire (1000)	17.8388	17.5114
ah M.	8.5113	7.7838
regian Kr.	2.9832	2.9635
dian \$	16.0812	13.9794
l	17.7660	17.6377
valian \$	17.5229	17.4032
(2000)	64.2050	63.7441

Bank Hapoalim

UNIT PRICE	REDEMPTION PRICE	DAILY CHANGE
ETAN	344.82	336.45 +8.37
ALMOG	108.56	102.47 +6.09
ADIF	282.40	256.06 +26.34
IZABAR	222.83	217.57 +5.26
ERIZ	378.13	368.97 +9.16

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Interested parties are herewith invited to submit their candidacy for a short-term fellowship, sponsored by the Israeli Centre of the TTY, the British Council and the Public Arts Council of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture, to be granted in accordance with the following criteria:

QUALIFICATIONS: Theatre directors, up to the age of 40, possessing at least 3 years of practical professional experience and in command of the English language.

PLACE: England.

TERM OF GRANT: 3-6 months, beginning October or November 1978. Candidates are required to submit a detailed study plan.

FINANCES: The grant will consist of £300 in foreign currency plus one round-trip fare.

APPLICATION FORMS: At I.T.I. Office, 227 Disengoff St. (2nd floor), Tel Aviv, Sundays to Thursdays, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. Tel. 248-247.

DEADLINE: For submission of applications, March 20, 1978. No applications will be accepted after this date.

JURY: The fellowship will be granted on recommendation of a jury selected by TTY, conditional on the approval of the British Council and the Public Arts Council.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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## The unfinished debate

WINDING UP the longest parliamentary debate in the country's history, the Knesset last night voted to "take note" of the Prime Minister's peace plan, thus granting him whatever mandate he considered necessary to press on with the diplomatic effort.

The approval was less than overwhelming, even though the resolution fell short of outright endorsement of the plan itself. Even in saying "aye" many Knesset Members expressed their trust more in Mr. Begin's leadership than in his specific proposals. This is something for the Premier to ponder — along with the relevant comments, disproportionately critical, made by both opposition and coalition spokesmen.

Certainly Mr. Begin has demonstrated daring and imagination. It is easy enough to contend that the Premier was bound, sooner or later, to reconcile the demands of ideology with the exigencies of reality. But the transition could not have been at all easy. Thus, for the resolutely magnanimous, indeed magnificent, way in which he has responded to President Sadat's bold initiative, the Premier deserves the nation's unstinting gratitude.

Nevertheless many of the questions about the peace plan, and its management, raised in the House yesterday are legitimate.

Mr. Begin was no doubt right in proceeding on the assumption that the cession of Sinai back to Egyptian sovereignty was an ineluctable condition of any settlement with Egypt. The Israeli presence in Sharm el-Sheikh and in the Rafiah approaches has served a purpose, and could not be ignored; but it could not be allowed to determine the map of peace.

Yet the alacrity with which the Premier offered to surrender Sinai, as his opening gambit in the negotiations, rightly perturbed many of the Knesset Members. Surely it was at least arguable that the international frontier in the south did not represent the "secure and recognized boundary" provided for in Resolution 242.

In acting as he did, the chief Israeli negotiator threw away, at the start, what might have been viewed as his most powerful card in discussions on the future of the Palestinian territories.

Apparently Mr. Begin believed that by making so generous a gesture on Sinai he would increase chances of gaining Mr. Sadat's acceptance of his autonomy project for Judea, Samaria and Gaza. In this he has not yet succeeded. He has however aroused profound anxieties among both "hawks" and "doves" of nearly all Knesset factions.

While in Washington Mr. Begin publicly agreed that his proposed autonomy could also be described as self-determination for West Bankers and Gazans. This led to the conclusion that the areas would be slated for eventual statehood: a fearsome prospect to most Israelis.

Yesterday the Premier, aided by his Foreign Minister, sought to minimize any such fears. In point of fact, Mr. Dayan said, autonomy was the one practical way of preventing the formation of a second Palestinian state.

This might be true if Jordan proves willing to cooperate. Perhaps King Hussein will have to be given a few more incentives than now appear on the surface.

Yet Mr. Begin portrayed his scheme as very nearly final, and not subject to any substantial modifications. Israel had already done its bit — and now it was up to Egypt to do its own.

If it did not, that was because of the "men of routine in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry," who were still hoping to bring foreign pressure to bear on Israel for further, unjustified concessions.

Mr. Begin's criticism must also have been aimed at Sadat himself, for the Egyptian President is not known to be the captive of underlings. It is true that the Egyptian President has not yet shown any marked proneness to compromise on substantive issues; and it is also true, as Zalman Shoval (La'am) put it yesterday, that to achieve peace, Egypt would have to meet Israel at least halfway.

The test will come when the negotiations resume in Cairo and Jerusalem. During these talks we will be able to determine whether the government's tactic of accepting, more or less, Sadat's demands on Sinai and in turn setting forth what appears a nearly "final" position on Judea, Samaria and Gaza, was indeed the wise policy Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan believe it to be.

## Taxing diamonds

THE DIAMOND industry, world-wide (and in Israel too), is characterized by a high degree of honesty as between traders, and a much lower degree of honesty in the traders' attitude towards the fiscal authorities.

A man's word has to be his bond in all commercial transactions, otherwise it becomes impossible to do business. But this same principle does not apply in matters of taxation. This has discouraged Finance Ministries all over from requiring diamond dealers to keep books. The game, it appears, is not worth the candle.

No technique has been devised yet for catching a man out if he reports a phoney selling price for his gems. It is not feasible to check the books of his clients, because they all live abroad: diamonds are for export. In addition dealers are reluctant in many cases to reveal the source of their diamonds, lest by that, the source dries up.

Nevertheless, in an increasingly taxed society, there is widespread resentment against the cosy treatment that this particular industrial sector seems to be enjoying. Currently the Treasury assesses, on the basis of turnover, what is likely to be each company's profit and settles for that, without examining the accounts.

This guessing system has to be conservative and tends to understate earnings, otherwise it would not be accepted. No company will let itself be inveigled into paying more than its rightful obligation.

Yet books ought to be kept all the same. The country's tax system works because most people are reasonably honest. There is no reason why one particular industry should be exempt from the moral challenge that all the others face.

Indeed, a committee representing both the Government and the diamond industrialists has recommended that taxation be based on written accounts. It sat for eighteen months — and submitted its report last January. The Treasury has let it gather dust.

Now Deputy Finance Minister Flomin is taking the matter up again. This involves further discussions, to revamp once more the recommendations that were so long in emerging the first time round.

Two points should be made. One is that the old method of assessments ought to continue, side by side with the new method of audited balance-sheets. There is no harm in checking that each undertaking's tax return is at least plausible.

The second point is that the reformed system must come into force in time for the new fiscal year next April. The sluggish mandarins of the Income Tax Department should get moving. The year 1977/78 must be the last in which the diamond industry enjoys a privileged position.

## Peace can begin with a separate agreement

WALTER EYTAN considers Sadat's insistence on an Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 lines, and his refusal to negotiate a "separate" peace, in the light of the 1949 armistice agreements.

IN HIS SPEECH to the Knesset on November 20, President Sadat insisted on the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in the Six Day War. He has not retreated from this maximalist demand for a moment, and there has hardly been a press conference in which he has not repeated it.

It is, of course, a perfectly legitimate position for him to adopt, both in itself and because he has claimed persistently to be speaking on behalf of all of Israel's neighbours, if not the entire Arab world.

Yet there is something strange, and not wholly well-founded, in this insistence on the quasi-sacrosanct nature of the 1967 borders. These borders were, in fact, merely armistice lines — and had been laid down as such in the agreements that Israel concluded in 1949, first with Egypt, and then, in turn, with Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

Each of these agreements stated explicitly that the armistice lines were not to be considered as permanent frontiers, and that they were subject to revision at any time, particularly when it came to establishing final political boundaries in the framework of a permanent peace.

By their very nature and by definition they were provisional lines, and if they continued unchanged from 1949 to 1967, this was due to no special virtue inherent in them, but simply to the fact that no permanent peace boundaries had come to supplant them.

There is clear irony in the fact that it was the Egyptian delegation at Rhodes that not only suggested but absolutely insisted on lines of division in the armistice agreement was all about the question of the subject to be between the two countries.

The same clause was included in the other agreements, notably in that with Jordan (or rather Trans-Jordan, as it was then). It was made

abundantly clear that none of the armistice lines was to be regarded as other than what it was — namely, an armistice line, a temporary arrangement pending agreement on permanent peace borders.

To look back on those lines as immutable and not subject to negotiation, is not only to misread history but to go against the texts that were carefully negotiated between the parties and solemnly subscribed to by them all. The 1967 boundaries are, in fact, legally wide open.

ANOTHER POINT on which President Sadat insisted, and still insists, is that Israel must withdraw to the pre-1967 lines, and that it must do so as a condition of any peace agreement. This is a "separate" peace, and an ultimate "global" agreement.

Egypt set the example in 1949 by negotiating and signing the first armistice agreement, which was (and

could have been called, if anyone thought of it) a "separate" agreement. In fact, it was but the first of four separate agreements — two of which (with Lebanon and Jordan) followed in close succession, while the last (with Syria) came only after an interval of several months.

However "separate" these agreements may have been, taking into account the different specific problems that existed between Israel and each of the four Arab countries concerned, they were, in their essentials, couched in identical terms. And taken as a whole, they constituted a global agreement, setting up an overall armistice system. That each agreement dealt with different problems was only natural; even today Egypt, for all her insistence on a general peace, would not attempt (and in fact is quite deliberately not attempting) to legislate for, say, the Golan Heights. That is Syria's business, just as it was in 1949.

One armistice agreement followed naturally from the other, once Egypt had set the example. Similarly, a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is essential today if there is to be any hope of peace between Israel and her three neighbours. We have, in fact, seen how the other three are holding back at least until they see the outcome of the negotiations with Egypt.

The best — and probably the only — way of arriving at an overall peace in the Middle East is to ensure that there is first an agreement between Egypt and Israel; the others, even with a seemingly recalcitrant Syria, will follow in due course.

When President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin stress that they are working for an agreement that will encompass the entire region, they need not thereby be excluding the possibility of arriving first at an agreement between their own countries only. On the contrary, they must know that only by arriving at such an agreement can there be any real chance of extending the peace. They could take as their motto, with President Carter's indulgence: *pro plurius unum*.

## A journalistic double standard

By DAVID KRIVINE

IT IS A SOURCE of deep regret in Israel that David Holden, chief foreign correspondent of "The Sunday Times," was murdered in Cairo at the beginning of this month. We are sorry not because we entertained particular feelings of friendship towards him, but because the killing of any human being is a tragic event.

Harold Evans, editor of "The Sunday Times," says a moving tribute to his late staff member in the issue of December 15. But he cites in that same article a broadcast about Holden's death by an Israeli radio reporter, Michael Almaz — in order to point up how "gracelessly" Holden was abused by some, and in what a "mean spirit" his demise was greeted in certain quarters.

What Almaz did was to describe Holden as pro-Arab and anti-Israeli, a man whose "hatred for Israel was so deep that he occasionally published outright lies." He gave an example: Holden had "once reported — before Idi Amin came into power — that Israel was building a dam in Uganda which would damage the Nile in Egypt."

Mr. Evans implies that Almaz's accusations are untrue and the product of a sick mind; and he does refute one of the allegations, that Holden was behind the reports on torture published in "The Sunday Times." We must accept that Almaz was mistaken.

But Evans says nothing about the Uganda dam story. Does he believe the Israelis really did build a dam with that nefarious purpose in mind? If Holden wrote that he did, then he was in truth — a liar.

But was it proper, on this emotional occasion, to say he was a liar? Evans thinks it was not proper. The reader is given the impression that Almaz is a shrill, partisan Israeli who behaves in a manner unbefitting to a gentleman. (Evans quotes an ungentlemanly Syrian, too, so he is apparently trying to be fair.)

BUT IS HE right in condemning Almaz? It must be remembered that the reporter was simply giving background information on an event that may have been distressing for personal reasons to Holden's friends.

and relations, but had no personal significance for Israelis who suffered from his critical reports.

Suppose Leonid Brezhnev dies. Would it be in bad taste for an English paper to describe him as a cruel autocrat, or to recall any of the persecutions to which he was a party?

Journalists have to be cold and detached. Indeed, in that same piece Evans describes, not without admiration, the confession of a newspaperman called Peter Arnett, who watched a monk burn himself to death in Vietnam. Said Arnett: "I could have prevented that immolation by rushing at him and kicking the gasoline away. As a human being I wanted to, as a reporter I couldn't."

Speaking as a reporter, I think that Arnett's act bordered on manslaughter. Yet what amazes me most (and not for the first time in Mr. Evans's newspaper) is the flat contradiction featured in the columns of a single article. Mr. Almaz is reproved for showing bad taste in giving, as part of his journalistic job, a negative report on a man just killed — while Arnett is praised on the back for refraining, also as part of his journalistic job, from saving the life of a person who had decided to set himself on fire.

THERE IS more in Evans's epitaph to set Israeli teeth on edge. Holden "reported — accurately and without histrionics — on the demolitions of Arab houses and the evictions. He distilled what he saw." But "he did not hate Israel."

Very nice of him. No mention of the fact that the houses were demolished because they had been used to accommodate murderous terrorists, or to store explosives designed for use against civilians. The reader gets the impression from Evans's phrasing that Israelis blow up Arab houses out of spite. I consider this presentation "graceless" indeed.

A word about the broader perspective. Israel is not in the occupied

## Dry Bones



### READERS' LETTERS

#### MILK AND EGGS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Your editorial of December 21 on DDT in milk was misleading. It is unfair to equate the problems of eating eggs with drinking Israeli milk, as if these both involved the ordinary risks of modern life.

If studies reveal danger in consuming too many eggs, the individual is free to consume less. But if DDT in milk poses a threat, everyone in Israel is nonetheless forced to expose himself to this danger, unless he wishes to forgo all milk and milk products, which is also dangerous.

The problem which the Consumer Shield presented to the public is one which Israel can remedy. Why shouldn't the milk in this country be as free of pesticides as milk in other countries?  
L. SARA FIELDS  
Herzliya

#### MONOPOLY IN EILAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Importers of iron and sheet metal are not the only ones to suffer from the monopoly held by some trucking firms for transport of goods from Eilat port (Ya'acov Friedler's report of December 2).

Eilat workers are always complaining of lack of work. They should use their influence to remove the stranglehold on transport, which makes imports avoid Eilat. We recently had a shipment of four tons of goods in Eilat. It took us 15 days to get "permission" from the monopolists to use our own truck, after they themselves refused to move our goods since they were "too busy for such small loads."

Here is an issue where the new Minister of Transport can do a lot of good.  
D. LIFSHTITZ  
Medical Equipment Company Ltd.  
Haifa

#### THE POST'S USEFULNESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — On the occasion of your paper's 45th birthday, may we write to you, but a reminder, none the less, of your usefulness; conscious role in improving English-speaking person's of the English language — mine.  
CLARIE LI  
Yotvaman.

#### UNCOOPERATIVE HOUSES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I read with great Doris Lankin's article, "the rules for cooperative" (December 12). Her open sentences could not pose nearer the truth — especially case of the cooperative house I live.

I am not looking for free! vice, but I would appreciate if there is any government — municipal or national — that can address my particular in this field.  
GERAL  
Haifa.

There is an official known Land Registration Inspe (Tabu) who deals with disprop. problems connected cooperative houses.

GRAHAM G. OLIVER (1 Park Close, Chadderton, England) is an electronics interested in linguistics (French, Spanish) who like to correspond with Isra of his age.

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